NAME "BAYER" ON **GENUINE ASPIRIN**

"Bayer Cross" on Aspirin like "Sterling" on silver.



getting the true, world-famous Aspirin, ritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally. prescribed by physicians for over 18

Popular Place for Children. It is estimated that the average is from 30 to 40 feet.

"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," marked tains proper directions to safely relieve with the safety "Bayer Cross," can be Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, taken without fear because you are Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neu-

Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirtn Always buy an unbroken package of is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which con- of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Unfortunate. "I love and am loved." "Then you depth of sand in the deserts of Africa are perfectly happy." "But it isn't the same man."-The Tatler.



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It costs more to make Mrs. Winslow's Syrup than similar preparations. Yet it costs you no more than ordinary baby laxatives. At all Druggists. ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., 215-217 Fulton St., New York General Selling Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., New York, London, Toronte

TIRED OF HIS LITTLE SPREE | NEEDFIRE OLD FOLK CUSTOM

"Runaway" Canary Glad to Be Back Part of the Ritual of Purification That In the Comfort and Safety of His Home.

Mrs. Robert Tomlinson of Martinsanapolis News. Last fall the bird es- ward off demons of disease. Among the caped from the cage and flew away. Immediately the whole town was with fire one of the most important is asked to keep its figurative eye on that of ritual purification. The new there, feeding with the town sparrows. sacrifice is designed to sustain, the Mrs. B. would call up and say that she invisible beings. Needfire is a prachad seen him, but by the time his

owner came he was gone. For a whole month Woody cavorted hood. Then dark, rainy days began a wooden peg around a wooden post. to dawn. Still Woody stayed with the As in the case of new fire, the needthe other side of the town one day with the extinguishing of the fires of around in her trees, the very picture he was thinking of his warm cage at home. So his owner hied herself over to the spot and hung his cage in one of the trees. Then she went fall and presently Woody hopped into probably traces of this superstition his cage and the tragedy was over, still exist in parts of Europe. for that night he had his regular warm spot in the dining room.

It's much easier to lay plans than it is to hatch them out.

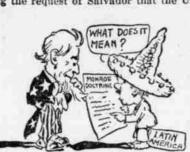
Has Survived in Scotland Until Recently.

In folk custom, needfire is fire kinville has a canary that answers to died by friction of two sticks of wood 'he name of Woody, relates the Indl- or of a rope on a wooden stake to many customs and beliefs connected Woody. He was reported here and fire is supposed to regenerate, as fire tice, usually, of shepherd peoples ward off disease from the flocks. In historic times the sparks for kindling around with the pests of the neighbor- the needfire were obtained by twirling sparrows. A neighbor called up from fire was almost always accompanied and said that Woody was sitting the locality, and the neighbors also rekindled their fires from it as in the of despair. There is little doubt that new fire ceremony. In practice, the people passed, or the herds were driven through or between the flames of the needfire for purification. The needfire custom survived in the highlands in to gossip. The rain continued to of Scotlani until recent date, and

> Nothing to Prevent. Caudle-Did the robbers escape? Gable-Oh, yes; easily! The officers trailed them with bloodhounds.

Latin America Wants the Monroe Doctrine Defined

WASHINGTON.—Latin American countries which participated in the peace conference and also those invited to join the League of Nations are watching the request of Salvador that the United States define the Monroe doctrine



so that they will know just what they are agreeing to if they join the league. The state department has acknowledged receipt of the request from Juan Franco Paredes, minister for foreign affairs of Salvador. His note says, among other things:

"The text of the treaty contains one article which has awakened warm discussion throughout the whole American continent, including the United States, due no doubt to its brevity and

iack of clearness. I refer to article 21: "'Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.'

"My government recognizes that the Monroe doctrine consolidates the independence of the continental states of Latin America and saved them from the great danger of a European intervention. It realizes that it is a powerful factor in the existence of the democratic form of government in this continent and that it raised a barrier to European colonization.

"Since however, the covenant of the League of Nations does not determine the purposes nor fix a definite criterion of international relationship in America, and since, on the other hand, the doctrine will be forthwith transformed-in view of the full sanction of the nations of the world-into a principle of universal public law, juris et de jure, I request that your excellency will be good enough to give the authentic interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, as it is understood in the present historical moment."

"Stop Throwing Forests Into the Waste Baskets!"

COP throwing the forests of the country into your waste basket," is the I message sent to the business houses of the country by the American Forestry association, which is enlisting the aid of the schools, business houses, and women's organizations in a paper conservation campaign.

Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the association, has given out fig- MORE WHERE ures which show the tremendous increase in pulp wood consumption. In congress the subject has come up for frequent discussion.

Here are the figures submitted by Mr. Pack, who calls for a national forest policy and for better fire protection for the forests, in cords consumed and value:

19094,001,607 19165,228,558

34,477,540 19185,250,794 45,785,682 "A look at those figures will cause some deep thinking on the part of publishers," said Mr. Pack. "We must stop throwing our forests into the

THESE CAME

waste basket. Business houses can bring about a great saving if they will write the carbon of the letter they are answering on the back of the letter received. This will save paper and cut filing expenses, too." The situation, Mr. Pack declared, will not improve until there is greater production of raw material. One of the pressing problems before the American Paper and Pulp association, which met recently in New York city, was

the future raw material supply. It recommended a nation-wide forest survey, better fire protection, and increased planting of trees. One of the first organizations to join the American Forestry association in its campaign for paper conservation is the National Woman's Association of Commerce of Chicago. Miss Florence King, the president, has issued a call to all members connected with business houses to start the agitation at

"Boiling" Senators Give Soldier a "Square Deal"

SENATORS got excited the other day over the matter of soldiers and the loss of their private property. In consequence the senate passed a bill to amend the act now in force and give the soldier a better chance to recover from Uncle Sam. Senator Wadsworth

said the present situation was "per-ALLOW IT — YOU WEREN'T SAYfectly absurd" and read these paragraphs from a letter from the secretary of war:

The original act was intended to provide a simple and expeditious method of settling the claims of officers and enlisted men for reimbursement for personal property lost, damaged, or destroyed in the military services of the United States through no fault of their own. However, a series of decisions by the officials of the treasury department have placed

such restrictions on the law as to preclude favorable consideration of a majority of the claims which have been filed. These decisions are briefly summarized as follows: The auditor has disallowed all claims for property lost by fire unless

claimants can certify that the loss occurred while the claimant was engaged in saving government property. The comptroller has ruled that "money" is not an article of property.

The comptroller has recently decided that property lost in France cannot be considered as having been lost "in the field during campaign," unless the claimant was actually in the battle line. This decision will affect practically all losses of personal baggage in the field other than that in course

Senator Wadsworth said the committee on military affairs "boiled with indignation," and its purpose was to give the soldier a "square deal."

Great War Makes Many Millionaires in America

AMERICA'S millionaires increased by 1,476 in the first year of the war in Europe. During the second year the increase was twice as great, for in 1916 there were 2,809 more millionaires than in 1915. And in 1918, while the net growth was only 31, the true

situation rests in the old saying, "Him who has-gets!" The increases of that year were in increased incomes of those included in the totals of years gone by.

Distribution of these new millionaires throughout the country shows them thickest where war activities (were greatest, with New York state alone having 2,388. Nevada was the only state that didn't claim a millionaire resident in 1917, but her millionaires live elsewhere, that's all.

Of American millionaires, capitalists as a group made up 3,383 of the total; manufacturers who made war material 920, and the producers of food, 120. Corporation officials numbered 716 millionaires.

largest income in 1917 was \$34,936,604. The man claimed to be which makes him appear to be Standard Oll's daddy, J. D. Rockefeller. A "single woman" received \$5,794,559. She may have been Mrs. E. H. Harriman. In the great group of excessively rich over the United States

there were 227 classed as "single women." From these latest available figures it is shown that individuals through the income tax returns contributed in 1918 on their 1917 incomes a great total of \$361,486,177, while corporations in the same period yielded Uncle Sam's strong boxes just \$2,142,445,769.









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